

Relation of Butter Fat to Merchantable Butter.

"Butter is butter fat having a certain amount of water, curd and salt mixed with it, usually about sixteen per cent. Butter fat is the chief constituent of butter, and is practically pure oil."

It will be readily understood that if 100 pounds of butter contains 84 pounds of butter fat and 16 pounds of other matter, there will be a considerable overrun. With these figures the amount will be 19 per cent and a fraction; that is, there will be 19 per cent more butter than butter fat when the proportions between the fat and other constituents of butter are 84 to 16. The quality of the milk sent to the creamery has something to do with the waste as well as the overrun, that is the fat per cent of the whole milk. Any of our ordinary separators will skim five per cent milk as well as three per cent, and take about the same volume of cream from each, unless adjusted. It is clear that to make 100 pounds of butter from three per cent milk it would require a larger weight of whole milk, which means that the same percentage of fat left in the skim milk will change the amount of butter or butter fat in the product. Therefore good skimming and clean skimming is necessary to get the best results.

Another important factor is the amount of moisture, curd and salt incorporated in the butter. The percentage of moisture retained in the marketable butter depends upon the size of the granules, temperature of the water, the amount of draining and working which the butter receives and the length of time the butter is held, and whether the packages are water and air tight or not. Good butter should not contain over twelve per cent of water. Curdy matters should be as small as possible. The percentage of salt depends upon the tastes of the consumers. Preservatives of any kind other than salt should not be put in butter.

Another considerable factor that will tell upon the overrun of butter is the mechanical losses, which are due to spilled milk or cream, cream remaining in the vat, cream that does not churn promptly, particles of butter clinging to the churn, and the extra amount that must be put in the tubs to make them hold out when they arrive in market. These various factors influence the overrun, whether it be ten, fifteen or twenty per cent. But these factors being reduced to the lowest percentage possible, the higher the grade of milk the closer the skimming, the less moisture and curd remaining in the milk, and more care in handling the milk, cream and butter, so that mechanical losses are eliminated, is what gives the factory the best overrun from the butter fat in the milk.

This overrun together with the method by which the factories charge the patrons for manufacturing has much to do with the price actually received for butter fat by the patrons. In some creameries it is the practice for the factories to charge by the pounds of butter, and others by the pounds of butter fat. It would be well for the creameries to make that method thoroughly plain to their patrons so that there will be no dissatisfaction. Many of them are hardly able to distinguish the difference between butter and butter fat and when the dividends are made out they are at a still greater loss to understand just what they are paying the creameries for doing the work for them.—Holstein-Friesian Register.

Make the Farm Attractive.

The cause of the exodus from the country to the cities, which is so marked a characteristic of modern life, has of late years excited much discussion among students of political economy and social science. Various reasons have been assigned for this tendency on the part of young people to forsake the old homestead and the vocation of agriculture for the crowded centers of population and the illusory chances of success in business, the professions, or the ranks of mechanical industry. The apparently greater profits and less arduous toil of sedentary and intellectual callings, the attractions of the stir and bustle of the streets and markets in contrast with the dullness and monotony of rural life, have been regarded as material factors in the problem. No doubt each of these causes has had a considerable influence in promoting the flow of population cityward, but it may fairly be questioned whether any one of them has stimulated the movement to so large a degree as the failure on the part of farmers to make the homestead attractive, and furnish those pleasant associations of childhood and youth which have so strong an influence on the after life. The boy or girl who can only look back to memories of unremitting toil with a lack of those reasonable pleasures and relaxations which sweeten labor, amid sordid and unattractive surroundings, can not be censured for seeking pleasanter associations and resolving to bring up his own family under more pleasant and refining influences. Life in the cities in these days of electric cars, open parks, and shaded

avenues is so much pleasanter in many ways that the duty which farmers owe to themselves and posterity of making the farm life pleasant and agreeable as an offset to city attractions cannot be too strongly emphasized.

It would be beyond the scope of this article to touch upon many aspects of this problem or to indicate the numerous directions in which the social spirit and the sense of good taste and beauty might advantageously be cultivated. There is just one feature out of many which I wish especially to refer to as a most important influence in brightening and beautifying the homestead and making it a spot to be remembered in after years with pleasureable associations. Nearly all the charm and poetry of a country landscape lies in the trees; a treeless area, however fertile in grain or pasture, excites no such feelings of admiration as are involuntarily aroused by the sight of a picturesque, well-wooded expanse with its lofty trunks and spreading, luxuriant foliage. The terrible sense of loneliness and desolation experienced by so many settlers on the prairies where the land spreads around them on every side meeting the horizon without a break, is due entirely to the lack of trees. A well-clothed plain, where the vista is broken and diversified by stretches of woodland or groups of trees, excite no such painful feeling of dreariness and isolation. A treeless farm is a very unattractive place. The buildings are exposed to heat and storm; there is no grateful shade to furnish a refreshing coolness during the intervals of rest, and the sun glares down, heating the whole house so that it remains hot and close, even through the night, when it is cool out of doors. The ugliness of a building unbroken by porch or veranda, as is often the case, may be redeemed and the place made handsome and picturesque by a background of trees. The absence of trees about the house and fields gives the locality a hard, bare, unfertile aspect, even though the soil may be rich and yield good returns. It is no wonder that children reared in such a home are anxious to leave it, that the natural sense of beauty is repelled by such bare and bleak surroundings, and that after a visit to the city, with its leafy avenues and well-kept lawns, they seek to leave a place which has become the more unendurable by contrast.

The absence of trees upon the farm is so easily remedied that the farmer who allows his homestead to be without them is much less excusable than deprivations which cannot be supplied except at considerable expense. Trees, in most cases in Ontario, cost nothing except the labor incurred in transplanting them from the nearest bush; and the returns, not merely in comfort and attractiveness, but eventually in actual cash value, would justify a much larger outlay. A well-shaded farm is more valuable than one destitute of trees. Even the man who is too lazy or negligent to plant, or shrinks from the task because "there's no money in it," would instinctively give the preference to a farm with ample shade around the house and outbuildings, and rows of maples or evergreens along the lanes or between the fields, over one destitute of this natural adornment. If he might not perhaps know why he did so, but the look of comfort and the homelike air of the well-shaded farm would surely turn the scale in its favor. In planting trees, either for shade or for ornament about the farm there are a few points which should be carefully borne in mind.

In transplanting young trees from the bush it is always advisable to obtain them from the edge of the wood, or where it is comparatively open, as trees growing in such situations are much harder than those growing in dense shade. The trees selected should not be too large. The smaller the tree the easier it will be to secure the roots comparatively uninjured, and when the roots are much cut or torn the crown of the tree needs to be pruned to a corresponding degree which retards the growth. Even seedlings a foot or less in height make rapid growth, and in the course of a few years will often be better developed than trees moved when seven or eight feet high. A time in the spring or fall, when the ground is wet, should be chosen for the work, as the trees can then be taken up in better condition and with less chance of their roots being dried up or broken before replanting, and so losing their vitality. To prevent the roots from drying it may sometimes be necessary to moisten and keep them covered if brought from any distance. It is unnecessary to say that nursery-grown trees will afford the desired shade and ornament much sooner than the sapling taken from the forest, but the cash expenditure will of course be greater.

Trees should not be planted too close to the house, but at such a reasonable distance as not to exclude the sunlight and cause dampness. It is a very common mistake to plant trees within a few feet of windows, overlooking the fact that when the trees attain any considerable size the light will be completely shut out. Those who plant should have

in mind the space the tree will occupy when fairly developed and make their calculations with regard to distance accordingly.

Broad-leaved trees are preferred, no species is more suitable for general planting than the hard or sugar maple, which is a clean, graceful tree and of fairly rapid growth. Where the fields are large, as fields should be, maples may be planted along the boundaries. When they attain a sufficient growth they will serve instead of fence posts by stringing wires from tree to tree. Where there is no sugar bush on the farm a sufficient number of maples planted in this manner or in other situations can be made to yield good returns in sugar or syrup.

In planting for ornament or shelter, apart from shade, spruce trees and Norway pines are good varieties. The evergreens give the house a cheery, comfortable aspect in the winter season and are an effective protection against the violence of the wind. They make desirable windbreaks, either by themselves or interspersed with hardwoods, especially if planted to the north or north-west.

Care must be taken in planting, especially if the soil is sterile and poor, to see that the roots are properly spread in the hole instead of being simply jammed in, and are not crushed or broken by being violently stamped down. If the ground is at all dry the trees should be freely watered until well established. It is well to remember that trees require nourishment just the same as any other crop, and some good rich soil should always be put in the hole so that it remains hot and close, even through the night, when it is cool out of doors. The ugliness of a building unbroken by porch or veranda, as is often the case, may be redeemed and the place made handsome and picturesque by a background of trees. The absence of trees about the house and fields gives the locality a hard, bare, unfertile aspect, even though the soil may be rich and yield good returns.

Young trees, properly planted and well looked after, will attain a respectable size much sooner than is generally supposed. At the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, young pines ten inches high, planted in 1880, had reached a height of over fifteen feet in eight years, an elms had grown from ten inches to over eighteen feet high in the same time. Of course if a "whip stalk," a slender sapling eight or ten feet high with a tuft of leaves on the top, is planted in poor soil and unprotected from the wind, it will remain in that condition for years, if it does not die, but a smaller, thrifter tree, carefully planted and protected, will astonish the planter, in a very few years, by its growth. It takes but a short time to convert a dreary, barren-looking farmstead into a charming country residence, pleasant to the eye of the traveler and a source of continual delight to "them that dwell therein."—Green's Fruit Grower.

How to Build a Cold Storage Room or House for the Preservation of Fruit.

A structure of this kind will be useful to thousands. Fix in your mind an ordinary refrigerator, such as most houses are provided with. In constructing a cold storage room you simply make a large refrigerator. If you have not one of these refrigerators visit some store or house where you can see one and note its construction. Notice the walls and every part are thick and not only almost air-tight, but made up of successive layers of air spaces which cut off the interior from outside influences, whether of heat or cold. Whether your cold storage room, or refrigerator, no matter which you call it, is to be large or small the rules for making are the same; the principal feature being that the walls shall be so thick and air-tight as to shut off all outside influences, either of heat or cold, also that the door shall be equally as thick and that the joints thereof fit so perfectly as to be almost air-tight.

First, make the frame the same as for making any small building, using 2x4 or 2x4 hemlock for the frame work or studding. Cover the outside with half-inch rough pine box boards; over this cover entirely with building paper

A LITTLE SUFFERER

Face, Hands and Arms Covered With Scrofulous Humors—How a Cure Was Effectuated.

"When five years old my little boy had scrofula on his face, hands and arms. It was worst on his chin, although the sores on his cheeks and hands were very bad. It appeared in the form of red pimples which would fester, break open and run and then scab over. After disappearing they would break out again. They caused intense itching and the little sufferer had to be watched continually to keep him from scratching the sores. We became greatly alarmed at his condition. My wife's mother had had scrofula and the only medicine which had helped her was Hood's Sarsaparilla. We decided to give it to our boy and we noted an improvement in his case very soon. After giving him four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla the humor had all been driven out of his blood and it has never since returned." WILLIAM BAERTZ, 416 South Williams St., South Bend, Indiana.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

as nearly air-tight as possible, allowing the edges to lay over several inches in every instance. Over this paper nail on inch pine matched boards as closely as possible, covering the sides, top and bottom same as above specified, leaving an opening for a door. Next nail onto the inside of the structure another course of half-inch boards; cover these boards with building paper, and cover the building paper with inch pine matched boards. Now you have a two-inch air space partly occupied by the two-inch studding, well protected on the outside and the inside with half-inch pine boards, sheets of building paper, and inch pine matched boards. Attach to the inside surface another two-inch studding over the matched boards; over this another boarding of half-inch pine; over this more building paper, and another cover of matched pine, and you have two air spaces. Over this attach another series of two-inch studding onto the inch pine boards, another course of building paper, and another course of inch pine matched boards. Now you have three air spaces, which are considered enough to completely isolate the interior of this room, or building, from outside influences. We have a room 100 feet square by 12 feet high, which is more completely a refrigerator box than the one we have planned herein, since our large room has five air spaces, which are intended for protection from frost more than protection from warm air.

The door to this refrigerator must be made on a bevel the same as the door of an iron safe or vault, set into a door casing likewise bevelled. The fit of this door into the casings must be exact and no one but a good carpenter can make such a close fit as will exclude warm air. If your room is large it may be necessary to have two sets of doors, one in front of the other—only one opening. The ice box should always be located at the top since cold air settles to the floor; warm air rising to the top. The bottom of the ice box should be made of slats of oak; beneath these slats should be placed a galvanized iron tray to catch the water from the melting ice, and a pipe should lead from this tray to the outside of the refrigerator carrying away all water. The size of the ice box should correspond with the size of the refrigerator room, or a cold storage warehouse, all being on the same plan. Where large buildings are constructed nearly double the air spaces are necessary. If the room is of considerable size, say 20x30 feet, I should recommend one, two or more air spaces. In large store houses containing many thousands of barrels of fruit the air spaces, or at least one or more, are filled with mineral wool. Great pains must be taken in constructing rooms, or buildings, that each cover of the air spaces is as near tight as possible.

It is not an expensive matter to construct a refrigerator room, or a cold storage warehouse, all being on the same plan. Where large buildings are constructed nearly double the air spaces are necessary. If the room is of considerable size, say 20x30 feet, I should recommend one, two or more air spaces. In large store houses containing many thousands of barrels of fruit the air spaces, or at least one or more, are filled with mineral wool. Great pains must be taken in constructing rooms, or buildings, that each cover of the air spaces is as near tight as possible.

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POULTRY.**Merits of the Black Breeds.**

Where dark legs and white skin are not objected to, Samuel Cushman, of Rhode Island, advises to keep black Minorcas for large, white eggs, and black Langshans, which are handy for deep brown eggs. A black Minorca Langshan cross is probably the best cross for egg production, if size and number of eggs and hardiness only are considered. Houdans are for flesh. Indian game and Dorking cocks may be crossed on Langshans with good results if your market does not require yellow poultry.

Roosts For Hens.

Noting so many deformed breast bones among fowls and discovering that the deformity comes from pressure on the roost while the chicks are yet immature, a correspondent of the New York Tribune says he learned from a book on ornithology how to remedy the difficulty. "The order of birds called rasors or scratchers, to which our chickens belong, naturally live and nest on the ground; their feet not being designed to grasp, the hind toe is higher up on the leg than the three front ones so as to serve as a brace to steady the bird when resting on a flat surface; the aerial birds have their toes on a level, fitting them for grasping firmly their natural roosts in the trees. I have broad flat roosts now, on which motherly biddies sit comfortably and happy with their toes spread straight out, and not a deformed breast-bone or a frosty foot is to be found among them."

The above is a choice sample of scientific twaddle. Leave any hen to herself and she would show the writer of that article a thing or two about the roosts she prefers. The claws of fowls are provided with a kind of automatic clamp, which operates when the bird sits on the roosts causing the claws to grasp the roost firmly while the fowl is asleep. When on an entirely flat roost a hen can get no grasp at all and is about as comfortable as a man would be sleeping across a log. To prevent crooked breast bones use, not flat roosts, but large, round ones with slightly round surface.

All About Roup.**ED. MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN:**

Dear Sir: Some of my hens mope and ruffle their feathers. They have stopped laying and their heads swell, and run matter. Their eyes are sore and almost closed. Can anything be done to help them? Do you recommend keeping the best of the hens (18 months old) through the winter? C. S.

Middleboro, Mass.

When fowls are in the advanced stages of roup, the best remedy is the hatchet, as they can seldom be cured, although in the early stages they may be cured by taking according to Bausch's method, a small spring-bottom oil can and injecting in their nostrils and roof of their mouth a little kerosene oil; if heads are swelled, anoint the parts swollen with sweet oil, and alcohol, equal parts each day. Add some good condition powder to their morning wash. Put about one-half teaspoonful of aconite to each quart of their drinking water. Keep them in good, dry, comfortable quarters, with an abundance of sunshine in their room, and it should be well littered with straw or leaves, which must be changed frequently. Their drinking vessel should be cleaned with boiling water, as this is absolutely necessary to accomplish a speedy cure, not forgetting to remove all sick fowls from those not affected, to prevent spreading of disease.

Another remedy which is said to cure roup is the following: When a chick first shows symptoms of roup, open its mouth and with a small glass syringe insert into the throat as far as possible a little finely pulverized alum. If the disease is in an advanced stage, and the head begins to swell, anoint the swollen parts with common vaseline, also insert some of the vaseline into the nostrils, with a small feather. Feed on a liberal supply of bread and milk well seasoned with pepper; to one teaspoonful of soft food, such as bran or oats, mix one teaspoonful of castor-oil. Do not neglect to place those affected in a dry warm place.

The pick of the flock will make the best breeding stock, and some of them should be kept for that purpose, but they will not lay many eggs in winter. Early pullets must be depended upon for the bulk of winter profits.—ED.

Poultry Notes.

Meat is a good food to make quills and feathers, and should be fed liberally during the mounting season.

The cross of Muscovy duck upon a common variety makes a good fowl for market. Those cross-breds are sterile.

The latest substitute for eggs is made from skimmed milk. A Chicago firm uses large quantities for this purpose.

If the white breeds show brassy colors of plumage there is no cause for discouragement, it is mostly by the effect of the sun and exposure.

Where cats and hawks are plenty the cheapest insurance against such pests is a wire netting all over the top of the yard in which the chickens are kept.

The growers of summer broilers, many of them are getting under way this month. They will be very busy for the next six months.

Prices of all kinds of poultry have kept up well the past season. After the first of October, all stock should be sent to market dressed and drawn, that is for Boston market.

As a safeguard against egg eating have the nests in a dark place and collect the eggs as often as convenient. A keg or half barrel with a hole in the side makes a splendid nest.

Plenty of room costs more, but it pays. For a dozen fowls a house ten feet square will answer for winter. There should also be an open shed facing the south and a good sized yard.

Not every chicken that gapes has the "gapes." A chicken with a cold in the head and throat will gasp for breath. If a cold is suspected, keep them in a dry coop and out of the wet grass.

Sort out the small and dirty eggs for home use. Such eggs injure the looks of a lot sent to market more than they are worth, and injure the reputation of the shipper who is trying to get choice trade.

At the New York experiment farm, plum trees inside of poultry yards drop less than six per cent of their set fruit, while those outside the poultry yards drop sixty-three per cent. Fowls are good curculio hunters.

The feeding of animal food is sometimes spoken of as if it were an extra expense. The fact is, a pound of dried meat is worth about two pounds of wheat for egg production, besides having a stimulating effect.

Fowls like to be out at earliest dawn. Worms come to the surface at night, and they do not go down deep again until after daylight. Hence the solid truth that lies in the proverb about the early bird and the worm.

A duck grows much faster than a chicken, but it also eats much more. Some growers claim that a pound of duck can be produced as cheaply as a pound of chicken; say about five cents. Others assert that the cost of a pound of duck is much the greater.

If one's market prefers yellow skinned poultry and brown eggs, as does the Boston market, for instance, let them have what they want, and do not try to educate the dealers, according to the New York style. Only a small local trade will bear educating.

The larger the number of poultry which are kept in a small coop and yard, the greater the care that must be taken to keep everything sweet and clean. It is really not so much the overcrowding as the filth, which causes disease and unproductiveness in over-crowded docks.

A young man in Missouri succeeded in training a lot of quails, and raising hundreds of young ones. He claims to be making a large income from the sale of quails for market and for breeding. Quails, he says, are easier to raise than chickens, and much more profitable.

When hens are kept in confinement, the eggs often have pale yolks. This condition is quite common in winter with most flocks. The cause is the same which makes butter pale in the winter; lack of green pasture. Steamed clover will restore the color. Steamed clover, or clover ensilage, meat and fresh bone are the three great winter egg specifics.

Poultry Keeping on the Farm.

Many people, unfortunately, are under the impression that any sort of care, management and feeding will do for poultry keeping. Not so. There is no department of farm work which can be successfully conducted in a haphazard fashion, and poultry keeping is no exception to the rule. Systematically managed, poultry has been found to pay well. Indeed, there are not a few farmers who have stated that no branch of farm work has paid them a larger percentage of profit than their poultry.

Ask them how they have treated their fowls, and you will be told that energy and intelligence had to be brought into play.

The statement has often been made that if every one went into poultry-keeping it would soon be overdone, and over-production would follow. But the feeding of poultry so as to obtain eggs in winter is one of the "exact sciences."

Particularly is this so in the colder regions of our vast Dominion. Expert handling is necessary, so as to have the eggs when they are worth most, and for that reason not every one who tries will succeed. There will always

June Grass

is popularly supposed to make the finest butter known. The truth however, is that the quality of butter does not depend upon grass at all, but upon method of manufacture, etc.

**LITTLE GIANT
SEPARATORS**
will make the nest of butter right to the middle of the winter when there is no grass at all. Does not require an engine to run it either. Ask about it.

**P. M. SHARPLES,
Elgin, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
Dubuque, Iowa.**
West Chester, Pa.

be plenty of room at the top. We see the same in the making of gilt-edged butter. There is a great demand for the article of first quality, not at home in all cases, at any rate in the English market. And there is a demand for strictly new laid eggs at all seasons of the year. As I write this in August, I have people who come to me and say: "We would like to get some new laid eggs from you. They are hard to get in the city." And such is really the case. Not only in our city, but in the large cities of the Dominion. But we have to reply that eggs are very scarce with us at this time because we are making every effort to have our hens moult early so as to begin winter laying in October or November, when prices are higher. How then are new-hatched eggs to be had during the moult season? There can be only one way, and that is, to have early pullets, so that they will be laying when the old hens moult. I am at once met with the exclamation: "Oh, but that will necessitate the use of incubators." Just so.

The market gardener has to use hotbeds in order to have his green stuff early on the market or he will have little or no margin of profit. When poultry-keeping is taken up in the same practical way as dairying and market gardening, all that is now difficult and dark will be made easy and plain. The cow did not come to the front as a revenue producer in a day. Prejudice and many obstacles had to be overcome. Energy, vim, snap, push, and brains had to be called into operation, and who will dare to say today that "there is no money in cows?" Give poultry-keeping the same treatment and there will be a sure increase in the profits of the farm and the wealth of our country. As a means to an end:

1. Get eggs in winter when they are high in price.

2. Have your hens moult in the months of July, August and September. If they have laid well in winter, and are under two years of age, they will do so.

3. Hatch out early pullets to lay, if possible, when the older stock are moulting.

4. In many cases that may mean artificial incubation. Well: you have got to come to it, or some one else will do it. There was never the demand in trade but the supply came.

5. Winter layers will make early setters, and their progeny will be correspondingly early. Moral. Have your hens lay in winter.

6. As it is in most cases, the farmers' hens only begin to lay in spring and late. As a result their chickens are all late.

7. The market demands early chickens for eating purposes and for which a good price will be paid. The farmer should have early pullets for early layers.

8. Oh! you say all that means a great deal of thought, energy and system. Are the same not required in every branch of trade and commerce?—Farmington.

Feeding in a Nutshell.

1. The hen, like the cow, must be given bulky food. Give her all the chopped clover, scalded, that she can eat. If she is fat, the clover, with one ounce of lean meat per day, will soon compel her to lay.

2. Separate the layers from the others. You cannot keep old hens, pullets, fat hens and lean hens together any more than you can keep dry cows, heifers not yet in milk, and fresh cows together, for they do not require the same food.

3. Grain is deficient in lime and mineral matter, but bran is rich in mineral matter, but bran is rich in mineral matter, and the hens must have super physical endurance, nerves of steel, and determination to swim, and persistency.

4. Feathers on the legs, very large combs and wattles and heavy crests, do not add anything to egg production, and can be dispensed with.

27. A yellow leg and skin does not indicate quality. The best table fowls (Games, Dorkings, Houdans and Langshans) do not have yellow legs, but the most desirable fowl is the hardy one.

28. One ounce of meat a day for one hen is the estimate, but of course, as men differ, much depends on the kind of hen. No two hens are alike. One pound of cut bone per day to sixteen hens is sufficient.

29. From three to four ounces of grain per day is considered an allowance if corn only is given.

30. Five pecks of corn, or its equivalent, is claimed to be an allowance for a hen one year, but when other food is given the corn should be reduced accordingly.

31. When hens lay nearly every day they require heavy feeding, more meat and clover being required. Feed as heavily as possible of meat to active, laying hens, but be careful and not get your hens too fat.

32. A good hen is always at work.

33. Make nests in a warm place in winter and a cool place in summer.

34. When hens droop, have leg weakness and gradually become weaker, the difficulty is due to injury of the spine, caused by the male. Remove him from

nish more nitrogen for eggs than the hen can utilize.

35. It is the large gray louse on the heads and necks that cause hens and chicks to have the "sleepy" disease.

36. A Leghorn will thrive on corn when a Brahma will not, because the Leghorn is more active and works off the surplus carbon.

37. When you feed meat leave off the bone or linseed meal. Do not give many substances at one meal.

38. For breakfast give a pound of lean meat to a dozen hens and nothing else. The next day, for breakfast, give a pound of cut bone. The next day give all the eat clover and bran they will eat. The next day go back to meat.

39. At noon give a gill of millet seed to fifty hens, and scatter it far and wide so as to make them scratch. In reality (now observe this rule strictly) never feed at noon. The millet is simply to keep them at work.

40. At night, first day, give all the wheat the fowls will eat; the next day, corn; next, a mess of equal parts of bran, ground oats and ground meat; the next, give buckwheat or barley; the next, give two parts bran, two parts ground oats and one part linseed meal. Then go back to corn. Always keep a variety.

THE MAIN RULE.

41. Never feed enough in the morning—keep the hens hungry. Feed nothing at noon. Give a full meal at night. It is not necessary to measure the food to know how to do this. In summer, when the hens are on a range, they can get more than they can eat, hence give no food at all. If hens are fat confine them; give no food for forty-eight hours, then one ounce of lean meat at night (no other food) for two weeks.

When the hens do not lay, or lay double yolk eggs or soft shell eggs, or have bowel disease, die suddenly and mope around, they are too fat. —Poultry Keeper.

42. Kick away the feed hopper. Never keep food before the hens continually.

19. Condition powders cannot assist a hen to get something out of nothing. If the albumen is not in a large amount of food it will not be found in a tea-spoonful of condition powders, but condition powders may be excellent for invigorating debilitated hens, but some condition powders may contain antimony or sulphur, and do more harm than good.

20. When your birds have bowel disease change the food for a day or two, and change the grit. One-half of the troubles are from lack of sharp, hard grit.

21. If your hens "pip," or have swelled heads or eyes there is a crack or hole in the wall, generally from the top. Usually the draughts from some ventilator are the cause, and the surest remedy is to keep the house close at night, but it must be kept clean and neat.

22. A farmer will get up at four o'clock, clean out the stalls, feed, milk, ship his milk daily (and Sunday, too), make up the beds, and milk and feed again with a bare profit; if he has a dairy herd, but it is hard work to even clean out a poultry house once a week.

23. Give warm water three times a day in winter. It is invigorating and is superior to tonics.

24. There are no non-sitters. A hen can be made to lay only a few eggs before beginning to incubate, or she can be made to lay right on until her moult period.

25. Hatch out early pullets to lay, if possible, when the older stock are moulting.

26. Farmers should study the peculiarities of each field of the farm. It is necessary to know them better before it is possible to farm them to the best advantage. The farmer who plants potatoes in a field where the soil is cold and heavy, or who sows wheat on low bottom lands liable to overflow and freezing, will not be paid for his labor.

The field with the southern exposure should be planted to corn before the one which lies toward the north. In the former case the plants will have considerable footing before the scorching heat of June. If there is a field of heavy black loam which is decidedly waxy in texture, it would better be plowed before the time of freezing is passed in the spring. If wheat is sown in a field liable to wash into gullies during the winter and spring, it will pay to sow timothy seed in these hollows with the wheat.—National Stockman.

Banish the dash churn. Banish all wooden milk pails. Banish the butter bowl. Banish the tin pan. The wooden pail will get rank, and the butter bowl and dash churn and the tin pail are women-killers and money-losers.—E. C. Bennett.

27. They are all the latest improvements in the market, and are guaranteed to please every customer. Send for our 148 page catalogues, and for the descriptions of our extensive line of farm implements.

28. Reliable Incubator. Made to the very exacting service of the Royal Infirmary.

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BOSTON, OCTOBER 15, 1898.

Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where he paper has been sent as well as the new direction.

Notice.

Owing to changes in the building now occupied by the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN at the corner of Federal and Milk Sts., a new entrance has been made on Milk St., and our address will be in future either 10 and 12 Federal St., or 79 Milk St. The elevator is accessible from either entrance. The Milk St. entrance is directly opposite the Boston post office.

To make farming successful the farmer must know his business, must like it and tend to it.

The strength and character developed by a day's work is worth more than the day's pay.

For the young man who has the western fever buy the best medicine he can take is to go.

ANYONE is successful who has made the most of his natural powers. No one fails who does as well as he knows how.

BEGINNING to save is like starting a stone rolling. After the first hundred dollars is salted down the rest comes easier and easier.

The owner of a mortgaged farm has the disagreeable task of earning interest on another man's capital as well as on his own. Better begin with a smaller farm and buy more land later on.

FARMER Slack would feel insulted if asked to labor by the day with a team for a dollar, yet he has been known to spend all day in the city trying to peddle out a few bunches of beets, a peck of apples and a bushel of potatoes.

THE present low price of New England farms is discouraging for those who wish to sell, but for those who wish to buy there was never a more favorable time. The chances are that New England agriculture has seen its worst days.

GOOD sound knowledge about farming is becoming quite generally diffused in intelligent progressive sections like New England, and if the average farmer would only do as well as he knows how, the profits of our agriculture would take a long step in advance.

THE Rhode Island poultry school is preparing a superior course for next winter. It is almost the only thing of the kind in the country, and will afford a very valuable bit of preliminary training for anyone who wants to go into the hen business. Even the experts find it a good place to go and brush up their ideas. There is a good poultry plant at the college in Kingston, while Prof. Brigham, and the lecturers engaged are practical men.

Hired help ought not to be considered merely as human machines. Every young man who is good for anything looks forward to going into business for himself, and he ought to be encouraged. If a young man is trained carefully he is much more satisfactory while he stays even if he does leave within a few years and become an employer himself. To help a young man toward independence is very satisfactory thing to look back upon.

EVERY now and then some new scheme comes forward for steaming food for cows and hogs, although all these plans have been tried again and again within the last fifty years, and about every steaming plant has been given up. In the Ohio dairy districts many expensive steaming outfits have remained unused for years, the owners depending wholly on the silo and ensilage. Steaming is an immense amount of work the season through and the result hardly pays for the coal to say nothing of the labor.

THIS is the season of the year when the average city employee is looking forward with some apprehension to the winter season with its heavy demands for provisions, fuel and supplies, all of which must be paid for with cash, with earnings which hardly suffice even in the summer season. Only a very small percentage of city workmen have enough ahead to feed their families for six weeks if thrown out of work. If unemployed they must rely upon credit or charity or go hungry. The condition would be very different if, like the provident farmer, they had a cellar full of vegetables, apples and salted meat, and plenty of good hard wood in the shed.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the sole partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State above named, that he has paid him ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of H. L. C. CATARRH CURE.

SWORN to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1898.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hull's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and act directly on the blood vessels and surfaces of the system. Testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Solidy Druggists, 75c.
Hull's Family Pills are the best.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The investigating commission on the conduct of the war has been taking the testimony of many of the generals recently. Most of the testimony is to the effect that while there were undoubtedly instances of mismanagement and inefficiency yet as a whole the sufferings of the troops were caused by inexperience and the necessary confusion caused by the hasty assembling and fitting out of such a large body of troops, and that the printed reports greatly exaggerated the matter.

Something of a breeze was caused by a statement prepared by Secretary Alger for the commission in which he made the direct charge that at least ten days' delay in one way or another in the embarkation, final departure and landing of troops was caused by the navy. He places the responsibility directly upon Admiral Sampson and Lieut. Sutherland. The latter officer was the one who was responsible for the report that a Spanish squadron was lying in wait for the transports from Tampa, which caused the delay in starting. Lieut. Sutherland bears an excellent reputation in every way, and it is said that his report had the best of foundation as can easily be shown. The navy department has heretofore escaped much criticism and this charge of Secretary Alger's caused considerable surprise.

A death for which the Spanish war is as truly responsible as if it came on the battlefield, is that of Sherman Hoar, the bright young nephew of Senator Hoar. His love for his country and for the soldiers of his state who had offered their services to the country in its hour of need, found expression in active work in the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association. From the very first, he entered into it with undying energy and it was due largely to his efforts that the soldiers of the state were provided with so many comforts. He made two journeys through the South, visiting all the camps, and relieving such suffering as he found, acting as a representative of the Volunteer Aid Association, who supplied him with plenty of funds for the purpose. He also visited the camp at Montauk Point, and it was a result of his visit there that the diet kitchen was established which proved itself so useful. His death was caused by disease contracted during his visits to the sick and wounded soldiers. Mr. Hoar was born in the old Concord homestead where he died, and his lineage was a remarkable one on both his father's and mother's side. He had made an honorable record both in the law, his chosen profession, and in politics.

All reports to the contrary, notwithstanding, the peace commissioners in Paris have had no serious disagreement, although they have not yet reached a final conclusion as to any point in the protocol. The question of the Philippines has not yet been considered in joint session, though the Americans at their separate sessions have obtained exhaustive information from competent authorities on the subject, so that they are well fitted for its intelligent discussion when it is brought forward. Questions concerning Cuba and Porto Rico only are being discussed and the Spanish, it is believed, have asked to have the Cuban debt assumed by the United States, urging that the debt should pass with the sovereignty. The debt covers the expense of the ten years' war, the recent insurrection and the war with the United States so far as Spain's outlay in the war can be ascertained. The Americans have replied that no part of the expense of the war with the United States will be assumed, if, indeed, any of the Cuban debt will be allowed. Thus far, no disposition is shown by either party to delay a settlement of the questions at issue.

The American commissioners have notified the Spanish authorities in Havana that the United States will assume entire control, military and governmental, of the island of Cuba, December 1. The same control will be exercised in Porto Rico, October 18. This order is not intended to work hardship to the Spanish troops or government, but it was thought best to fix a definite time to end Spanish rule and to begin operations under the United States. It is probable that United States troops will go to Cuba before the time mentioned. By December it is expected to have troops so stationed that there will be no need of Spanish troops to preserve order. The Spanish government however announces its intention to maintain a strong force of troops in Cuba until the treaty of peace with the United States is definitely signed.

Resistance was offered at Manzanillo, Cuba, when American troops attempted to enter the city, but the matter was finally adjusted, and the Spanish troops have vacated the city, the civil government having handed over to the Americans by the Spanish officials under protest, who acted on instructions from Havana.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the W. C. T. U., was held in Boston this week, the program being unusually interesting.

The big forest fires in Colorado, which have already done immense damage, are gaining momentum again. The recent fall of snow did not check the flames as was hoped.

President Ryan of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Co., says that the plant to obtain gold from sea water is still running at Lubec and he has no doubt of the final success of the project.

Work on the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya has been abandoned as it has been found that fully fifty feet of the bottom is gone.

The Maria Theresa is expected to leave Santiago for Norfolk or New York on October 18.

George Clark, of Merriam's Corner, near Concord, Mass., was plowing the other day and, glancing over his shoulder at the upturned furrows, saw something glistening in the sun. It proved to be a sixpence of 1652, a splendid specimen of the rare "pinetree" currency, the first coinage of New England. In 1654 the General Court prohibited the transportation out of its jurisdiction of more than 20 shillings "for necessary expenses" by any person. Officers were appointed to "examine all packs, persons, trunks, chests, boxes or the like." The penalty was the seizure of the whole estate of the offender.

On the 12th instant Mr. and Mrs. Emmons N. Bullard of Franklin, Mass., celebrated their golden wedding by receiving their friends at their residence, the well known Fisher farm near Medway.

This farm, by the way, has been in the family something over two hundred and fifty years. Many kind letters were received from friends and old neighbors of their earlier years now living in remote places, or incapacitated by age from being present in person, and there were several present who were at the wedding fifty years ago. The house was handsomely decorated with flowers and autumn leaves, an orchestra discoursed music, and a substantial collation was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Bullard are in excellent health, Mr. Bullard in particular being remarkably vigorous for seventy-eight.

He called at the PLOUGHMAN office recently and paid his fifty-second consecutive annual subscription.

A portion of the United States army has again been called into active service, this time in conflict with a band of Chippewas, as they are called, Pillager Indians, in Minnesota. They have hitherto been good friends to the whites, and as a rule, are said to be peaceful and orderly, but sometimes restive under encroachments on their rights by white men, as well they might be. The present difficulty seems to have been instigated by a few bad men and originated when, a few weeks ago, two men were arrested, one of them the chief, who were wanted as witnesses in several whiskey cases,

also for resisting government authority. When on their way to jail, the deputy and his force were attacked and the prisoners rescued. Regular troops were called in to carry out what the civil authorities could not effect and a desultory warfare has been in progress ever since. A desperate skirmish occurred Wednesday of last week in which Major Wilkinson and six privates of Co. E. of the Third U. S. Infantry were killed, and eight wounded. Major Wilkinson was in the late Spanish war. The Indian squaws fought with more fury than the men, and the regulars who saw service at Santiago compared them to the fierce vultures of Cuba. Re-enforcements are being rushed in and the war if it can be called, will probably not be of long duration, though a general gathering of the tribes in that section would make trouble. Leech Lake, where the seat of the trouble is, is a large body of water in Minnesota, some seventy or eighty miles from the source of the Mississippi, in one of the wildest and most unfrequented sections of that great state. A large proportion of the Chippewas have expressed their entire loyalty to the United States and their lack of sympathy with the uprising of the Leech Lake Indians.

The report that the Emperor of China had been made way shortly after his deposition, and which appeared to be authentic, has been proved false. The Emperor is still alive but kept under close surveillance, being little more than a prisoner of state in his own palace. There is not much question that if the empress dowager should find him in the way, some means would be found to dispose of him.

Read and Run.

Cubans celebrated the revolt of 1808 this week.

The exports and imports for August show a gain.

Copper deposits have been discovered in the Yukon district.

Six more tin plate factories are to be erected at Avonmore, Pa.

New York produce dealers have lost heavily on goods shipped to Cuba.

It is reported that the Santa Fe Railroad and the North German Lloyd S. S. Co. are to establish another through line to the Orient.

The authorities in Mississippi have appealed to the Federal Government for aid in relieving the distress caused by the ravages of yellow fever.

Many rich New Yorkers are transferring their legal residence to some point outside the state in order to escape the excessive taxation rates.

The time for holding the next Christian Endeavor Convention has been selected. The dates are July 5-10. Detroit, Mich., is the meeting-place.

The Cuban-American League has appealed to President McKinley to prevent the removal of Christopher Columbus' remains from Havana to Spain.

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Washington News.

Scarcely a farm subject is of more interest or greater importance than the utilization of the by-products of the dairy. Experience shows that in dairying, as in most lines of business and manufacture, there are waste products, and that upon the careful management of these often depends the difference between profit and loss in the business. Few lines there are now-a-days which are productive of such great profit as to leave the consideration of waste and details out of the question; if any such are discovered they are immediately embarked upon by so many people as to soon bring the profits down to the ordinary level where the utmost economy and intelligence must be practiced. The Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture has just issued a pamphlet on dairy by-products which should be in the hands of every dairyman, who don't know it all. The various divisions of the Department of Agriculture are run by scientific men, as a rule, but that does not hinder them from being as well practical men and practical farmers, from the secretary down, and when you get scientific qualities and common farm horse sense, the combination is what has given us advanced agriculture. Another thing that the Dairy Division is doing which will be helpful to some people is collecting, arranging and compiling all the pure food laws of the various states. States are empowered of course to make any laws regulating purity in foods to be consumed by its people, but while a good deal of legislation has been had on this subject, it is by no means general nor is it always best advised. A digest of all the laws will be valuable. Congress has enacted what may be termed pure food laws for general effect, but these relate only to revenue matters. A man may not sell butterine and call it butter; but the basis that the revenue officers work upon is that in doing so he is evading the payment of a butter tax and at the same time receiving for his goods butter prices; not that the customer is being defrauded.

FORMULAS FOR INSECTICIDES.

Hardly an issue of any farm paper, especially in the spring, but has some request for or matter concerning insecticides and fungicides—proportions, amounts to be used, at what intervals, costs, etc. A bulletin just issued by the entomologist of the department fully covers this subject from the latest data obtainable and from the experiments of the department itself and its Experiment Stations. Not an insecticide or fungicide used but can be mixed at home after procuring the crude materials, and in most cases if the work be carefully done the results will be better than from the use of prepared material.

OTHER DEPARTMENT BULLETINS.

A bulletin by Professor Atwater, of the Wesleyan University, just published by the Department entitled "Food; Nutritive Value and Cost," makes profitable reading not only for farmers and farmers' wives but any other people as well who are in the habit of eating. Ignorance, we are told, is the cause of much indigestion, due to the unbalanced diets found at many tables. Wheat, for instance, is a wholesome and complete food, containing in proper proportions fat and muscle producing properties; yet nine out of ten persons eat wheat in such a form that it can do little in the way of muscle production. Practically all the gluten or nitrogen products are extracted by patent processes. People partake largely of white potatoes and imagine they are eating a wholesome and complete food. On the contrary they are eating an unbalanced diet as possible, the potato being practically all starch (and water) and containing no nitrogenous compounds. Professor Atwater states the case plainly and his reader must conclude that much harm exists to health and strength by one-sided diet, so common in this country. The bulletin gives the values of common foods as diets; the amount of nutrition they contain, shows whether they are fat or muscle producing and treats of the close relation of food to health.

Another bulletin prepared by George Hill, late manager and editor of The American Farmer, Illinois, treats of the subject of marketing farm produce. It contains practical suggestions relating to the packing of fruit, vegetables and meats for market and should be of value to farmers generally, especially to those making small or desultory shipments.

The Pomological Division has been recently getting in some handsome specimens of Japanese and other large chestnuts.

Many persons having chestnut groves or woods on their lands are cutting them off and grafting to these improved varieties. Chestnut worked over in this way make a splendid investment, as the grafts grow rapidly having the entire root system of the tree to force them and also bear early, and such improved large chestnuts bring always a fancy price, and are always in demand. The bulletins above noted can be had free by addressing the Secretary.

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also for resisting government authority. When on their way to jail

THE HOUSEHOLD.

WHY PEARLIE CRIED.

She cried a while in the morning because she had had too soon; she cried again at breakfast; she hurt her mouth with a spoon; she cried when her mamma kissed her; "Oh! it was n't the hurt spot." And next she cried for syrup, because she wanted a "lot."

She cried when her papa left her, to go with his town; she cried when he bumped her forehead; she cried when he stumbled down; she cried to write with a "pencil"; she cried to clip it in ink; the next time I heard her crying, she "had a pain," I think.

She cried she was so sleepy, but did n't take a nap; she said her mamma was busy, when she wanted to sit in her lap; she cried because it was bedtime; she thought it was too soon; and as she was carried away upstairs, she was singing the same old tune.

Now don't you think so many tears make quite a sea of sorrow? Oh! what shall we do with Pearlie, if she cries so much to-morrow? —Joy Allison in *The Youth's Companion*.

WHEN BETTICO WAS LOST.

It was an important event in the family when Bettico disappeared. Bettico is Buttercup's calf, and Buttercup is the finest cow in the county. Bettico had been down in the meadow, which is really the only home she has ever known; and no one could imagine why she should want to get out of it, even if the chance offered. Hiram, who had been gathering wild grapes over on the Lipton road, came in about four o'clock, with the announcement that she was nowhere to be seen.

"Somebody has let the bars down," he said to the mother of the children; "and now there's no knowing whether she went through the lower pasture down to the road or up over the hill. We ought to find her pretty soon, or it will be dark; and the master would be after feeling right bad if anything happened to his favorite calf."

"Then cannot you hunt for her at once, Hiram?" she answered. "And here are the children; they can help you."

"I can't, indeed, ma'am, if I am to drive over to the station to meet the master on the afternoon train," said Hiram, regretfully. "And I'm sure I don't like to be telling the master the calf has strayed, either."

Lill, Roy, and even little Stanley were all eager for the hunt, as soon as they heard Hiram's story. There was sufficient doubt as to the direction the calf might have taken to make the chase rather exciting, and they wasted some time discussing her probable movements. So denly Lill broke out with a new idea.

"O mamma! let's let this decide the question about which one of us can drive to Hazeldene with auntie to-morrow. We'll have that for the prize to the one who finds the calf."

Their young Aunt Elinor, who was not many years older than Lill herself, had planned a drive on the following day, intending to visit Hazeldene, a country place about eight miles from home, and to bring back with her a young friend who was spending the summer there. One of the children could go, too, but only one; and, as a drive to Hazeldene, and especially one with Aunt Elinor, was not to be had every day, there had been considerable competition for the pleasure, and the choice had been left by Aunt Elinor to mother's decision.

Roy agreed eagerly to Lill's proposal, for in his secret heart he felt sure he knew the exact way Bettico had taken. It was easy enough to guess that she must have gone through the barn into the rocky pasture, half overgrown with young pine-trees; and Roy felt sure that she would be found either among these clumps of low-growing trees or just above on the hill.

"That's all right," he said. "It's more fun working for a prize, anyway; only there mustn't be any fussing, Lill; when you find you've lost it."

"I'm willing, too!" broke in Stanley's voice. "And, if I find Bettico and go with Aunt Elinor, I'll wear my new sailor suit for the first time, and have a flower in my buttonhole."

"O you!" exclaimed Lill, rather ungraciously. "A little fellow like you can't find Bettico. She has been gone all day, perhaps; and it's no use for you to try. We may have to go ever so far."

Stanley's bright, dimpled face clouded a little; and mamma began to look reproachful, when Lill said quickly: "Oh, I don't mean to be mean about it; but there is no sense in trying, when you are sure to be disappointed. I'm going down by the brook; for, by just crossing the road, Bettico could have gone into all those open lots on the Lee farm."

Roy had hunted up his cap, and was ready to start. "All right, Lill! Come along now, and we'll go together as far as the bars. It's no use waiting for Stanley, anyway. He couldn't keep up with us, and he must be a good boy, Mother, don't let him tag after us, will you?"

By this time Stanley's face was decidedly downcast; and, as the others went away, mother drew the little fellow closer, and comforted him with a kiss and the words:—

"Never mind, Stanley; you'll be as big as they are some day. And if you want to hunt for Bettico, you can look all round near home. Only remember that we shall all be glad to have her found, no matter who does it."

Stanley smiled a rather droopy smile, and said with something of an effort, "I can't help wishing that I could find my dear Bettico." Then he walked slowly away in the opposite direction from that Lill and Roy had taken. He went through the vegetable garden and climbed the gentle slope that led up to the big barn. He had had a busy day and was tired with the wholesome tedium that comes to a boy in the country when he has been running about all day and begins to think it's nearly supper time.

He reached the shady place on the other side of the barn, and sat down a minute to rest his legs. He never

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1898.

thought of being sleepy; he meant only to stay a minute and think where he had better go to find the calf. But, somehow, the warm afternoon, the tired legs, the stillness of the place, took from his mind all thoughts of his quest; and, when he yielded to the desire to stretch himself on the soft grass, he was asleep before he knew it. Ten, fifteen minutes, half an hour, an hour passed away, as the afternoon sun sank lower in the western sky; and still Stanley slept on as peacefully as if Bettico were cuddled up safe by old Butcher in the barn.

Just before six o'clock Roy and Lill met just where the road takes its upward turn toward the house. They were hot, tired and disappointed.

"And didn't you find Bettico, either?" said Lill, mournfully. "Oh, dear! I wouldn't care about the prize if we could only find that poor, lone-some little calf."

"Find her? No, I didn't," growled Roy. "And I'm nearly dead with tramping, and I don't know as I care whether we ever find her or not. She isn't so very little, either. I've been all over the south pastures; and I am sure now that some one has stolen her and that we shall never see her again. Of course, she never wandered so far all by herself."

They went up to the house in silence. Mother met them at the stone steps, her eyes a little anxious as she asked: "Haven't you seen anything of Stanley? He ought to have been home before now." They had hardly time to answer when a loud, joyous shout came to them from the direction of the barn.

"Mamma, mamma, I've found her! Here's Bettico!" And in a minute Stanley, radiant and glowing, dashed into sight round the corner. "I've found her! Here she is!"

Lill and Roy were not too tired to race up to the barn; and, sure enough, there, within three hundred feet of the house, was Bettico, looking as innocent as if she had not been the cause of all their perplexity and weariness. Then Stanley had to tell his story.

"I didn't really hunt for her, mamma, and maybe I oughtn't to have the prize. But, anyhow, Bettico found me. I must have gone to sleep; for at all once there I was on the grass, right here, and something was touching me. I thought it was Lill or Roy, and then I was scared; and then I opened my eyes and there was Bettico. And need Lill and Roy say any more that I am too little to hunt calves?"

Lill and Roy looked at each other, and burst into a peal of laughter.

"And just to think of our racing over the hill and along the road, Roy, and finding nothing; and Stanley just came up here and sat down, and the calf came along! It's like the poem Aunt Elinor read last night, 'Serene I told my hands and wait.'"

"But all the same, nine times out of ten, you have to hustle if you want to get anything."

The next day Stanley went over to Hazeldene with Aunt Elinor, sitting up very straight, and looking very clean and nice in his new sailor suit, with a flower in his buttonhole.—Christian Register.

A Strange Little Blackbird.

In reality he had no right to be a blackbird at all, for he was a canary, with feathers that were usually as yellow as sunshine. He belonged to Katherine and Harry, and his name was Dickie. He was a merry little fellow, with a song or a chirp always ready in response to attentions from his little mistress or master, but one day he fell into a sorry plight.

One bright morning the children's mother thought that Dickie might enjoy a little freedom and exercise, so she gave him a holiday by setting him free from his cage to let him fly about the nursery at his pleasure. She shut the door of the cage after Dickie was out, so that he should not go back to his nest instead of improving his opportunities for stretching his wings. Then, after seeing that the windows of the room were closed, she went out of the door, making it fast behind her to keep out uninvited visitors like dogs and cats.

But it happened that mamma herself had unexpected guests that day, and, in the general interest and activity of the household, nobody chanced to think of poor Dickie alone in the nursery, which was not entered for the remainder of the day. It was not until nightfall that mamma suddenly remembered the little bird shot out from his home, and then she ran hastily upstairs to see how he had fared during the hours of daylight, while his friends were amusing themselves with other company.

For a while mamma could not find him, though she lighted the gas and looked round and round the room for the fluffy bunch of feathers. At last, after a long search, she discovered the little fellow in one corner, on the floor, in a mournful frame of mind and a doleful state of body.

His bill was as black as night, and his face was just as dark. Indeed, his whole head was black, and his plumage was generously splashed with blots and dingy streaks. There he stood, sad, lonely, limp and hungry, and seemingly mortified at the condition in which he found himself. Had he had any thought at all to eat all day, and what had taken the place of the bath-tub and the drinking water to which he was accustomed?

Mamma glanced round the room, and her eyes soon fell on the paint pot from which Mr. Dickie had decorated himself. On the writing desk was a large square inkstand, which that morning had been filled with ink. Now the cover was pushed aside, and, judging from the spattering and the scattering of the contents of the stand over the blotter beneath it, it was clear that poor Dickie thinking himself deserted by the family, had tried to supply his needs from the ink-well. He had evidently made an attempt to eat the ink and to drink the ink, and finally had done his best to take a bath in the ink. Whether or not he had succeeded in getting much of the fluid inside of him, he certainly had a good coating outside.

Harry and Katherine came into the

nursery in answer to their mother's call, and they felt great sympathy for their pet when they saw his blackened feathers and face; but they were somewhat comforted concerning him when mamma took him up on one finger, washed him off as well as she could with clean water, and then put him back into his cage with plenty of good seed and pure drinking fluid within reach.

The visitors laughed when they heard the story of Dickie's adventure but they also shook their heads, and said that the little bird would surely die from the effects of the ink; but, strange as it may seem, it never hurt him in the least, and the next morning he was as lively as ever, and though the ink wore off from his beak and head, he lived, if not exactly to tell the tale himself, to have it often told about him.—The Outlook.

Short jackets undoubtedly will be in favor for the fall and winter of '98, although they have been longer in vogue and are not so novel as the long ones says the Philadelphia Record.

A trellis of velvet is a new style of trimming that is simple yet immensely effective. It consists of narrow velvet silk braid or fine passementerie forming lozenges two and one-half inches in height and rather loss in breadth. It is used on skirt and waist alike.

Alarms to the contrary notwithstanding, taffeta will play even a more prominent role than ever in feminine apparel this season.

The new tints of reddish brown displayed in fall dress goods are as soft and becoming as possible.

The shield front is a late model in fall jackets.

Piping tuck effects are a marked feature of most of the new silk waists.

A Louis XVI coat of satin brocade and a plain satin skirt, make a hand-some combination for an early fall visiting toilette.

National blue promises to be a much-worn shade this season, and dark red with black trimmings will prove very attractive when midwinter arrives.

Satin finished cloths are the foremost vogue for all classes of costumes, while for street wear nothing can touch them as far as smartness goes.

Band trimmings of a bias piece of the goods piped or stitched on each side will be worn by women of all degrees.

While the whole tendency of the multiplicity of trimming, now in the style, is to rich and elaborate effects, nothing gaudy or tawdry is de riguer.

Tight fitting waists are coming in with a rush, say Fashion's autocrats. This will not be welcome news to the too slender sister.

Narrow flounces of ante-bellum—that is of '61 days—promise to be revived. Plain silk dresses are being made with a number of tiny ruffles almost to the waist.

Yoke and bolero effects in Russian lace are very fashionable on silk waists. Exclusive modistes say the separate silk waist has been too much worn to be chic, but the majority of women cite their convenience to counterbalance this and continue to wear them.

Tiny taffeta ruches with a fringed edge are a novelty in trimming. The Princess gown will not be generally popular. A few elderly women may adopt them, but that is all.

For underskirts, silk in minute designs, narrow stripes and moires, and small checks hold first rank.

The broche dot is a feature of many of this season's handsomest tissues.

A satin coat with a cloth skirt and a velvet coal with a silk skirt will be two of the fashionable fall styles.

Scissors play a most important part in fashion just now. The most fantastic shapes are given to lapels, pelerines, berches, epaulets and collars upon the smart toilettes.

Cloth, mostly faced, is the recognized stuff for the tailor-made or coats this fall.

Many of the newest silk blouses have lace collars and revers. The revers may be square or pointed, alone, or cut in one with a deep collar.

Appliques of black lace leaves or vines edged with jet spangles trim many toilettes of black taffeta for ceremonial day wear.

A soft effect, but not a clinging one, is the desideratum in this autumn's skirts. Their most prominent feature may be adopted, but that is all.

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Many fronts of delicate mouseline or Liberty again appear. The most tasteful are of pure white mouseline or Liberty, effectively trimmed with lace, narrow ruffled ribbon, plaiting or chevrons.

There is also a vast assortment of fronts with rever attachments that have been tastefully devised from all the best materials of the season. In these, as in most lines, fancy velvets are strongly assertive wherever their use is possible, and it is not difficult to conjecture the many tasteful numbers that have resulted.

Forreameat, is a corruption of farce meat, from the French farce, stuffing.

Suscotash is a dish borrowed from the Narragansett Indians and called by them m' sicknatash.

Blanc-mange means literally white food; hence chocolate blanc-mange is something of a misnomer.

required. To make this cape in the medium size will require 2 1/2 yards of 54-inch material. The pattern, No. 7476, is cut in sizes for a 34, 38 and 42-inch bust measure. With coupon, 10 cents.

these initial numbers as strong and as sure sellers as possible, best materials, artistic designing as well as unquestionable workmanship and finish are to be found in even the lowest-priced goods prepared for fall demand.

A new cravat, worn both by ladies and gentlemen in a sailor's knot or cravat bow, is made of very thin pain surah cut on the cross, so as to produce a scarf about ten inches wide with pointed ends. Its peculiarity lies in the coloring and in the shading of the material. Such colors as sage green, mustard, old gold, mahogany, poppy, electric blue, prunelle, orchid, etc., are favored. The shading is not very marked, and the exclamation of a profane individual, "They look as if they had faded!" had some truth in it. In point of fact they failed straight from the manufacturers, and were as fresh as paint.

Blue or brown denim retains its color much longer if not subjected to hot water in washing. Use as much soap as is necessary, and this in connection with tepid, or even cold water will remove the dirt but not the color. Try it and be convinced. Rinse thoroughly, turn wrong side out and dry in the shade.

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OUR HOMES.

WILD FLOWERS.

I know their haunts, the lovely things, with shy, uplifted faces; From sheer delight they hide, I think, in shady wooded places. I know the hills that wreath the heights, and the groves that send the valleys; And all the troop processional that Nature's tocsin rallies.

Even at the lingering snows had gone, I found arbutus blushing; Beneath her screen of withered leaves, a vestal faintly flushing; Then, later, came a purer snow, when dogwood and holly were shining; Little tapers in the trees as daylight was declining.

To-day the aster's purple plumes beside the way The blue-fringed gentian near the brook in caseful grace is dreaming; The golden-rod is everywhere, the woodbine's scarlet splendor Shines softened through the silvery haze that soaks in radiance tender.

The mountain laurel pink and white, it filled my heart with desire; My heart thrilled with sadness when I called the dear sweet-brier;

For violets and buttercups, for acres bright With clover, The honey-bee, and I alike ranged miles of beauty over.

Such fields on fields with daisies pied! such ferns in gloomy hollows! And oh, the cardinal's bloom, who the path follows Shall find the cardinal's regal flag, and through the reeds and grasses Discover homes of timid birds that build in guarded passes.

Ab use! the frost is coming soon, the wildwood flowers shall vanish; The wintry cold, the cruel winds, the gentle But patient heart; they'll only sleep, and in the glad spring weather Once more the flowers and I will keep a festival together.

—Harper's Bazaar.

AN OLD LADY'S HOME.

Mrs. Brigham was in a state of utter disgust. She had come home the week before and remarked with great complacency that she did hope Mrs. Warner would appreciate the extra efforts made in her behalf, for it had taken a good bit of diplomacy and no small amount of labor to induce the managers to accept her without the usual fee, but that finally they had been successful, and the way to the Old Ladies' Home was at last opened for Mrs. Warner.

It had been impossible to raise money sufficient to pay the amount required, but after much deliberation, the trustees had decided to accept Mrs. Brigham's protegee, and use the rental of a small house, of which Mrs. Warner had a life lease, as part payment.

There had been many who had said with emphasis that it was shameful thing that the widow of Rafe Warner should be compelled to want for anything, so generous, so liberal, had he been during his life, and the whole of his comfortable provision for her was lost in one of the too common bank failures, in which human sharks remorselessly swallow the means of their victims. Although much sympathy was felt and expressed, the fact remained that Mrs. Warner had not been far from starvation during the preceding winter. She had made no complaint, but kindly disposed persons had made the matter known to Mrs. Brigham, who, in her capacity as director of a half dozen charitable enterprises, and contributor to a dozen others, for I believe we can so interest them that they will be better men than they would otherwise have been."

All the mother in Mrs. Warner was aroused and she began preparing for the boys as if they were really her own, and mentally decided that they should have some genuine homemade bread and doughnuts, to say nothing of mince pie, and a chicken at Christmas. She knew even better than Miss Vincent that ten dollars a week would run the house with a fair margin, for she was a careful buyer and excellent cook. The furniture was there in plenty, and she was glad that she could again be of use.

That evening Miss Vincent went to the evening school where she expected to meet the boys. She told them of the plan she had made them, saying:

"You know the college boys gather in a house and hire a woman to cook for them, finding they can live much cheaper in a club than when each pays for separate board. This will be very much the same, only this lady does not expect to charge you for her work."

"She feels stuck up," one woman whispered to her neighbor. "Well, I guess a silk dress don't make her better than the rest of us." The speaker turned her head and spoke across the intervening sewer to Miss Hannah.

"We were just talking about a subscription, Miss Hannah," she said in very audible tones. "It's for the Leavitt's. You know them. They've had awful luck lately, and there's a lot due on the mortgage, and we thought if we could just give them a little lift it would be real Christian like."

"I think 'twould be real nice," Miss Hannah assented warmly. "I'll be glad to give something, though I can't give much, you know."

She blushed as she spoke. All eyes were on her in the most uncomfortable way. Why did they kind of smile?

They must know she didn't have much money.

Could she afford to give fifty cents, she wondered.

"Well, how much will you give?"

The voice came with startling distinctness.

"Five dollars, say?"

Miss Hannah started visibly. What were they thinking of? Her hands fell into her lap. They touched the smooth silk. It must be the dress.

"Yes," continued the angular man, "he couldn't pronounce any word beginning with 't' to save his blessed neck." That's right. He'd stutter and stammer, and the best he could do would be to give it the sound of 't'. It was a dreadful affliction. His oldest son's name was Theophilus, but he always called him 'Sophilus.' Had it long, ma'am?"

The stout lady was dark red from vexation. "You are insulting," she snorted.

"Oh, no," laughed Miss Vincent, "I just knew the boys without any home, and here this woman without any boys, so I simply brought them together, and presto! the thing was done, and my old lady's home complete!" —Northern Christian Advocate.

"Oh, if they would only let me alone, I would die before I would ask for anything," she sobbed. "I didn't ask for anything last winter; some one told me I was suffering, but oh, Miss Vincent, if you'd lived here as long as I have, and loved every stick and stone

in the yard, every bit of wood in the old house, you wouldn't want to leave it either. It takes so little to keep me, and I would rather have only half enough to eat here than everything over there. I hate a prison and that's all them institutions be," she finished, forgetting grammar in her earnestness.

Miss Vincent talked long and kindly to the poor old soul, who finally sobbed out that she wished she could die and be out of people's way, adding, "If only my boys had lived, I could make a home here for them and be a burden to no one."

Her visitor looked up quickly, a thought flashing across her mind. She put out her hand: "Just a moment, Mrs. Warner. I almost believe that I can help you in your own way instead of ours. I know that when strong men walk the streets in search of work and fail to find it, that it seems almost impossible that you can have work brought to you, but I think we can accomplish it. Your remark about making a home for your boys was the electric spark I needed. There are many boys in whom I am interested who have no home. They have a place to eat and sleep for which they pay more than they can afford. Now I think that you and I will give them a home. You have this house which is very fortunate. How many boys do you think you can cook for and attend to generally, except the washing?" Four? I do not wish you to overdo, but the boys whom I shall get will be glad to give you \$2.50 a week, apiece, which will give you \$10 in all. Should you find it impossible to get fuel with that amount I will help you out, but you will find it ample I think, for everything, as many families are brought up nicely on \$10 a week, when rent has to be paid besides. This will not leave you much for your own work, but it will supply you with good food, a warm home, and I think a little extra. Each boy must give you a quarter a week for washing, and then you can have some woman come in and do the washing and ironing for you, and any little odd job you may wish done. There are plenty of women who will be glad to come and work for you an entire day for a dollar. What do you think of it?"

Think of it! Never so long as she lives will Miss Vincent forget the utter abandon of joy with which the woman received her proposition. She went down on her knees, clung to her skirts and cried out that she was an angel. The transition from almost a pauper to one who could work for others, even hire another to help her, was too much for her over wrought nerves, and Miss Vincent feared an attack of hysteria, but she gradually calmed her, as she went on with her calculation of items and their probable cost, which would be required to make the experiment a success. "Give them plenty of plain food," she said, "it will be cheaper than keeping them half starved; besides, they are going to pay for it, and I wish them to have all the liberties you can give them and still keep within the bounds. Give each of them a key, two boys like to be trusted, yet have it understood that you do not wish the house open, ordinarily, after a certain hour, and I think they will respect your wishes. I know, of course, what boys I shall send you, and I shall trust you to make it as homelike as possible for them, for they have no home of their own. I will see that they have good reading matter. They are inclined to be a little musical, and I believe we can so interest them that they will be better men than they would otherwise have been."

She had done her best and relieved many of her wants, without discovering that starvation would have been only a little harder to the poor woman.

Mrs. Brigham felt indignant, and no wonder, for after all her efforts to get her admitted to the Home, Mrs. Warner had cried like a child and begged to remain where she was. To do Mrs. Brigham justice, it was not alone for praise and gratitude she worked for others, but she did like to have her work appreciated, and enjoyed managing other people's affairs. If, sometimes, she overlooked individuality, and classed her poor people together, as a man would a flock of sheep, it is but due to her to remember that she attempted and accomplished a great deal for others, and being human, it follows that even her good works should have a flavor of herself.

"I'll go over and get little Miss Vincent to take her in hand," she said, after a little reflection. "She'll make her listen to reason if any one can, and after all that's been said and done I'm ashamed to have the matter end like this."

Little Miss Vincent was a valuable adjunct to Mrs. Brigham, though the latter had looked askance two years before when Miss Vincent's father had sent his annual check to her with a note saying that his daughter would hereafter take his wife's place on the board and asking that any deficiency in finances be referred to him, as he was desirous of continuing his support to the work in which his dead wife had been so interested. The check was altogether too large to admit of any objection being made to his suggestion, though the matron woman felt that "that slip of a girl" was really too young to be of much value in their councils, but they soon learned that Agnes Vincent brought a devoted heart and life to the service, and, in her pleasant, winning way, accomplished much that they would not attempt.

"Of course I will go," she answered Mrs. Brigham, "and I think I can put the matter in such a light that she will be glad to consent;" but within a half hour after going over to Mrs. Warner's she had gone entirely over to the enemy, and was doing her utmost to contrive in some way so that the old lady need not leave her home.

Mrs. Warner was taking up a few late dahlias and tying up some geranium roots when Miss Vincent came, and the look upon her face, as she learned her errand, went to the girl's heart.

"Oh, if they would only let me alone, I would die before I would ask for anything," she sobbed. "I didn't ask for anything last winter; some one told me I was suffering, but oh, Miss Vincent, if you'd lived here as long as I have, and loved every stick and stone

OCTOBER.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Ay, thou art welcome, heaven's delicious wealth! When woods begin to wear the crimson leaf, And suns grow meek, and the moon sinks low.

And the year smiles as it draws near its death. Wind of the sunny South! oh, still delay thy visit, while we wait in the golden air.

Like to a good old age, reignest from care, Journeying, in long serenity, away.

Such a bright, late quiet, that I might wear out like thee, 'mid bowers and boughs.

And, heaven's yet, the sunshines of kind looks And music of kind voices ever high;

When my last sand twinkled in the glass, Pass silently from men, as thou dost pass.

THE WORKINGS OF A NEW ENGLAND CONSCIENCE.

Miss Hannah Davis sat in her accustomed rocker and began to sway gently to and fro. Rocking was helpful to thinking, and just now she was perplexed.

It was a question of conscience—a New England conscience at that; moreover, it began with a capital C.

"I've got it in the house, and I might as well make it up," she mused.

"It" was a dress—a silk dress—a relic of days gone by.

"It's been lying there all these years," she went on, "and it seems real kind of sinful packed away there and not doing a soul a mite of good. It ain't right to have things put away where moth and rust doth corrupt."

She quoted this Bible authority with satisfaction.

"And 'twill look awful handsome made up. I guess 'twould be becoming, too."

She blushed guiltily, as if the thought were too vain for contemplation.

"And it would save me buying, too," she added, hastily. "My old alpaca isn't very good. I've turned and washed it till it really ain't decent, and 'twould cost considerable to buy a new one. And this dress all right in the house and costing nothing.

"I suppose folks would think I was terrible extravagant, but, then, I don't care. I guess if I give the money I'd take for a new black dress and give it to the missionary society, and wear the silk instead, nobody can find fault; but then, I ain't obliged to tell 'em, anyway."

"They don't know how much I give to church purposes, and they couldn't say nothing even if I bought the silk outright. But then I ain't doing that."

"It's really saving. And it's awful handsome, too," she added in an undertone.

* * *

Miss Hannah surveyed herself in the small mirror. She readjusted the light, and then moved it from one side to the other, that she might see the image reflected more clearly. It was a very neat little figure that she saw. A somewhat wrinkled face, yet with a touch of youth, and a pleased light in the steely eyes.

The golden-brown silk shimmered and shone and reflected the rays of light. I shall look better than any one there," she said half aloud.

"As well as any one," she corrected.

"And I shan't tell any one that it's an old silk made over. That ain't necessary. You needn't tell all you know, Aunt Jane used to say, and I know she was a very good woman."

She smiled happily as she gave one parting glance and turned away.

* * *

There was a perceptible stir when Miss Hannah Davis, closely followed by her sister-in-law, entered the parsonage.

"Hannah Davis's got a new dress," some one whispered loudly as she passed through a little knot of women on the way to the bedroom to lay aside her wraps.

"And it's a silk one, too."

The eyes of the entire assembly were on her as she emerged from the little room and sank down into the nearest empty chair without making the usual round of handshaking.

"She feels stuck up," one woman whispered to her neighbor. "Well, I guess a silk dress don't make her better than the rest of us." The speaker turned her head and spoke across the intervening sewer to Miss Hannah.

"We were just talking about a subscription, Miss Hannah," she said in very audible tones. "It's for the Leavitt's. You know them. They've had awful luck lately, and there's a lot due on the mortgage, and we thought if we could just give them a little lift it would be real Christian like."

"I think 'twould be real nice," Miss Hannah assented warmly. "I'll be glad to give something, though I can't give much, you know."

She blushed as she spoke. All eyes were on her in the most uncomfortable way. Why did they kind of smile?

They must know she didn't have much money.

Could she afford to give fifty cents, she wondered.

"Well, how much will you give?"

The voice came with startling distinctness.

"Five dollars, say?"

Miss Hannah started visibly. What were they thinking of? Her hands fell into her lap. They touched the smooth silk. It must be the dress.

"Yes," continued the angular man, "he couldn't pronounce any word beginning with 't' to save his blessed neck." That's right. He'd stutter and stammer, and the best he could do would be to give it the sound of 't'. It was a dreadful affliction. His oldest son's name was Theophilus, but he always called him 'Sophilus.' Had it long, ma'am?"

The stout lady was dark red from vexation. "You are insulting," she snorted.

"I shall send it over the first thing in the morning," she said.

A happier light crept into her eyes as she blew out the candle.

"I guess my conscience will rest easier now," she said.—Commercial Tribune.

Her Unhappy Infirmary.

He was an angular man with gray whiskers. He gave up his seat in the crowded car with an alacrity which spoke well for the cheerfulness of his disposition. The lady who took the proffered seat was stout and haughty. She slipped into the vacant seat without a word. The angular man looked at her thoughtfully. Then he stooped over and said:

"I had an uncle, ma'am, that had just died the same affliction."

"Sir!" said the stout lady, with an insulted toss of her head.

"Yes," continued the angular man,

"he couldn't pronounce any word be-

ginning with 't' to save his blessed neck." That's right. He'd stutter and stammer, and the best he could do would be to give it the sound of 't'. It was a dreadful affliction. His oldest son's name was Theophilus, but he always called him 'Sophilus.' Had it long, ma'am?"

The stout lady was dark red from vexation. "You are insulting," she snorted.

* * *

I hope you realize that you are properly punished for your sinful pride, Hannah Davis," she said, as she locked the door of her little room that night, and hastily took off the offending dress.

"It was vanity all the time that made you do it, and you know it, but tried to save your conscience with saying it was 'economy.'

And the stout lady flounced down the street to take the next car.—Cleve-

land Plain Dealer.

She spoke rapidly.

